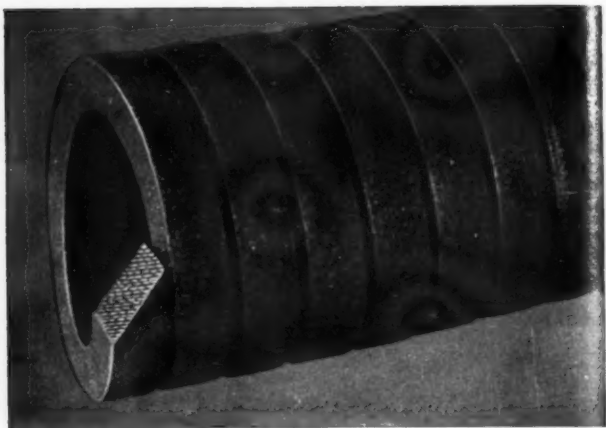


# ASBESTOS



DECEMBER - 1948



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# "ASBESTOS"

FOUNDED IN JULY 1919 AND PUBLISHED  
MONTHLY SINCE THAT DATE

BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE  
17th FLOOR INQUIRER BUILDING  
PHILADELPHIA, 30, PENNSYLVANIA

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E. E. COX, Circulation Manager

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DECEMBER 1948

Number 6

## Editorials

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"ASBESTOS" — December 1948

Page 1

## The Christmas Bells

Out on the clear cold air ring the Christmas Bells—chimes from the village church—bringing to people everywhere the Christmas message—the message of *peace* and *goodwill*.

That peace is the fervent wish of all peoples everywhere, cannot be gainsaid—why then cannot peace be an accomplished fact?

At this Christmastime, at the New Year, thruout the coming months, let us hope for peace, pray for peace, *work* for peace.

There is no more peaceful nation than America—could we only convince other nations of that fundamental fact! We do not desire new territories to rule, nor new worlds to conquer: our idea of a perfect world is one where all strife will cease for all time!

Let then the bells of this Christmastide and of this New Year, ring out the old, but still glorious message of peace to all, with the hope that within the coming year of 1949, we as a nation, we as an Industry, may accomplish that objective—with the hope that next year the bells will ring still more gloriously over a peaceful world.



## Merry Christmas



## CHRYSOTILE VS. CHRYSOLITE--

### More Comment

One of our Johannesburg readers, Dr. F. B. Lorch, has sent us some interesting data on the derivation of the various types of asbestos, after reading the editorial which appeared in our October number.

Dr. Lorch says that *chrysotile* denotes a variety of serpentine asbestos and the word is derived from the Greek "chrysos" meaning "green-gold" and "tilos" meaning "fibre"—therefore "a green-gold fibre".

*Chrysolite*, he explains, now denotes the well-known, semiprecious stone, and is also called "olivine" or "peridot". It is derived from the Greek words "chrysos" (green-gold) and "lithos" (stone) or "a green-gold stone". The ancient Greeks and Romans, when using the word "chrysolite" included under that name various other stones besides peridot.

*Crocidolite* is derived from the Greek words "krokis" (fluff) and "lithos" (stone), thus "fluffy stone" which is quite a good description. This mineralogical name was bestowed on this type of asbestos by the German Explorer Liechtenstein who first discovered and described crocidolite in the beginning of the 19th century. It is a variety of Riebeckite, named in honor of Jan van Riebeeck, the Hollander who was one of the first great colonisers of the Cape of Good Hope, in the service of the Dutch East India Company.

*Tremolite* is derived from the Greek "lithos" (stone), while the first syllable comes from "Val Tremola" a valley in the Northern Italian Alps, not far from the Swiss Border, where this variety of asbestos was first discovered.

*Amosite*, as most of our readers know is not a geological term but a derivation from the name of the company which first mined this type of asbestos—Asbestos Mines of South Africa Ltd. The name was abbreviated to *Amosa* and from this the new type of asbestos was called "Amosite".

We thank Dr. Lorch for this bit of information some of which had not been brought to our attention previously. It adds to our store of data on the nomenclature of asbestos.

## 🕯 REVIEWING 1948 🕯

In retrospect the past year has been in some ways a most satisfying one, in others a puzzling one, and most of our readers will agree with us that it was not easy one.

We, as the publishers of "ASBESTOS" feel that we have given greater service and that the service we gave has been more appreciated than ever before. We believe that you, our readers, are beginning to depend on us for information concerning Asbestos and the Asbestos Industry. Time and time again during the past year we have had letters, or telephone calls, which began "Mr. Blank told me you could probably help me" or "The Blank Company referred me to you for information about Asbestos."

We do have a storehouse of information in this office, to which additions are constantly being made, and which is available to anyone who needs it. Drop in and chat with us, call us on the telephone, write us—inquiries for information are one of our best guides as to what we should publish.

As we glance over the year's copies of "ASBESTOS", it seems we have published no outstanding editorial matter, but we *have* given you a vast lot of information. So far as the feature articles go, the geology of various asbestos deposits has been given much space thru 1948, because we found many of you were interested in that phase of the asbestos subject.

New developments, such as the Bonding of Brake Lining and two spectacularly new products, viz: Quinterra Asbestos Paper and Phospho-Asbestos Compound, were outstanding subjects during the year, and filtering with asbestos continued to be of much interest.

It is quite natural in these days of asbestos fibre shortages that we have been able to report on the opening of several new deposits of asbestos; viz: that of the Alpine Mining Corporation near Chateau-Queyras, France; Stolzburg Asbestos Co., Transvaal, Africa; Vanguard Asbestos Mines in Southern Rhodesia; a new ore body at Vimy Ridge, Canada; the United Asbestos Corporation, Province

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of Quebec, Canada, better described as a new development than as a new deposit; and the Canari Mine in Corsica—a longer list than we have had for many years.

Expansion in manufacturing has continued and we have been privileged to print photographs of some of the buildings, the list including the Pabco Asbestos-Cement Plant, at Redwood City, Calif.; Ruberoid Plant at Dallas, Texas; Johns-Manville Tilton, N. H. plant, and photograph of the entrance lobby to Asbestone Corporation's offices in New Orleans, La.<sup>1</sup> We made mention of others—the Thermoid plant at Nephi, Utah, and Raybestos-Manhattan's warehouse at Los Angeles.

There were several corporation changes during the year, noted among which were the inclusion of the Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works as the "Insulation Division" of Paraffine Companies; the two new companies formed by Cape Asbestos Company, Limited (England) in the Union of South Africa, to centralize control of their mining interests, and the change in name of Asbestos Limited, Inc., to Smith Asbestos Products, Inc. It was a great pleasure to record during this year, the 75th Anniversaries of two outstanding asbestos firms—the Philip Carey Mfg. Company and the Keasbey & Mattison Company.

We can recall only three major contributions to asbestos advertising literature this year—the J-M Textile book, the new catalog of Rockbestos Corporation, and the A. C. P. A. Reference Book, altho there were probably many smaller folders and pamphlets.

There were numerous personnel changes and promotions—far too numerous to list in this brief review, but a glance over each month's copies will give you the names if needed. There were, we regret to say, 10 deaths recorded.

Patents issued during 1948 for Asbestos and allied materials, machines or processes, numbered about the same as usual—fifty. Roughly these can be divided into the following classes: 3 concerned sprayed asbestos; 6 covered insulation materials, 7 dealt with asbestos-cement materials; 6 for gaskets and packings; 2 magnesium com-

<sup>1</sup>See page 42





**ASBESTOS FIBRE DIVISION**  
**Canadian Johns-Manville Limited**

214 Sun Life Bldg. (Telephone: Marquette 2421) Montreal, P. Q., Canada

pounds; 2 fiction materials; 1 filtering, and the rest were a miscellaneous assortment.

Inquiries, as we have said, were quite numerous and, as usual, quite varied. Probably the most frequent inquiry this year was for methods of tests and grading of Asbestos Fibres (answered by our folder "Canadian Chrysotile Asbestos Classification"); we received about the usual quota of requests for addresses or locations of certain people or certain asbestos firms and a few inquiries quite general in character. In glancing over our record of these inquiries we find several which must be called "confidential" as they reveal some interesting (tho not publishable) information.

All in all 1948 has been an interesting year. We believe the Industry has made much progress.

Keep us in mind during 1949 so that we may record in "ASBESTOS" interesting developments, new asbestos materials, personnel changes and anything else which concerns directly the progress of the Asbestos Industry.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL OF YOU

**ESTIMATOR**

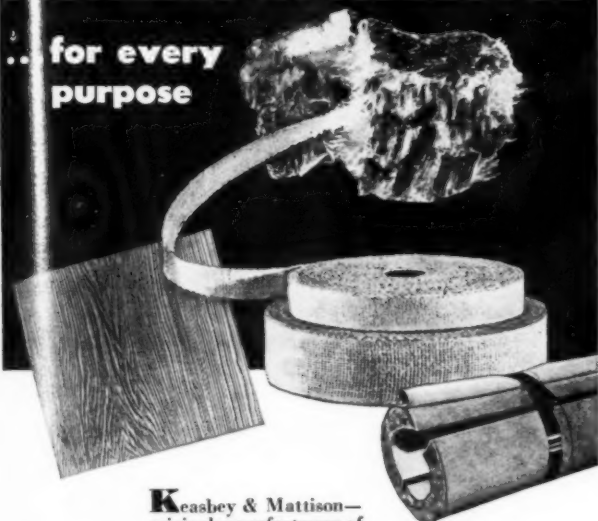
New York insulation contractor requires young man to take off quantities from heating, air conditioning and plumbing plans. Write Box No. 12A-N, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

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## ASBESTOS RESOURCES OF JAPAN

There has recently been issued by the Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, Report No. 115, dated October 22, 1948, on Asbestos Resources of Japan. The report was made by D. E. Lee and R. D. Sample, scientific consultants, Mining and Geology Division, and they are to be congratulated on the thorough and careful manner in which the report has been prepared.

It is not our purpose to reprint the report in its entirety, nor even to quote it verbatim, but we shall give the highlights in this and two or more successive articles, believing that our readers will find it not only interesting but quite an addition to their knowledge of the Asbestos Industry.

The Summary on page 4 of the report gives an excellent idea of Japanese asbestos and the Japanese Asbestos Industry.

Significant development of the asbestos deposits in Japan Proper started as a wartime necessity after normal imports ceased in 1941. Encouraged by government subsidies, production reached a high of more than 12,000 tons of low-grade fibre in 1944. Production almost ceased in August 1945, but the industry made a slight recovery in 1946-47.

The deposits are all low grade. Most of the fibre is below Canadian 5Z; less than 1% can be used for spinning purposes. Short fibres are absorbed chiefly by the cement industry for making tiles, shingles, siding, sheeting, insulating material, and other building products. Some of the asbestos dust is used in fireproof paints, or for fire prevention in coal mines.

Present domestic production is chiefly chrysotile asbestos and 94% of the chrysotile comes from the south central Hokkaido district. All the chrysotile is obtained from open cuts in serpentinized basic rocks.

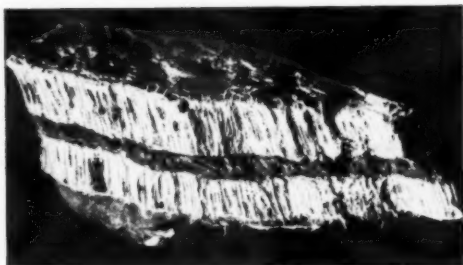
Production of amphibole asbestos comes from Kyushu, where the deposits are also mined by open-cut methods. None of the Kyushu mines is in operation at present.

Both dry and wet methods are used in asbestos milling, but the dry method is more important. The large

<sup>1</sup>The report covers 32 pages. We hope to obtain further copies which can be distributed to those of our readers especially interested.

**Vermont To You!**

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chrysotile asbestos producers in Hokkaido use a dry milling system patterned after Canadian methods.

The future of the asbestos industry in Japan depends mainly upon possible expansion of the Japanese cement industry.

Surface outcrops and scattered drill holes indicate reserves of low-grade asbestos adequate to supply the domestic demand for many years. *The manufacture of premium products for export will continue to depend upon imports of better grades of asbestos.*

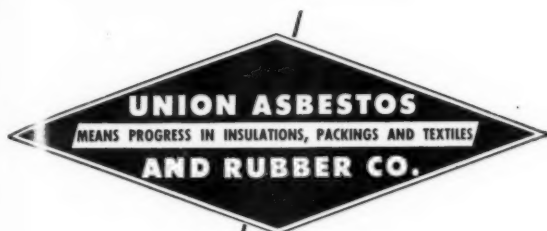
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Hokkaido is the northernmost of the larger islands of the Japanese Group, the others being Kyushu, Shikoku and (the largest) Honshu, on which Tokyo is situated. The most important asbestos deposits are in Hokkaido and the material found there is mostly chrysotile.

The production of the Hokkaido district has come from three main groups of mines all in a zone of serpentine rocks trending north-south thru central Hokkaido. The groups are the Nozawa-Yamabe-Nunobe group; Asahi group; and Tobetsu-Takara group.

Thru 1941, Japan's asbestos industry depended upon imports of raw material. Deposits of poor quality were known in Japan, but large-scale production from these was not economically feasible. Production from the most favorable of these scattered deposits is estimated at less than 500 metric tons per year from 1925 to 1939. Cheap and abundant labor made possible this production, most of which was used locally by the building industry.

About 1939, the Japanese apparently anticipated the need for increased production of asbestos in the Home Islands. The known deposits were exploited, and new deposits were urgently sought in the most favorable areas such as the serpentine belt of Hokkaido. Subsidies of 120,000 Yen, 150,000 Yen, and 330,000 Yen were granted to the Asahi, Tobetsu and Nunobe mines respectively between April 1943 and March 1944. These were direct subsidies with the stipulation that the money be spent for construction of mills. The Asahi mine was granted an ad-



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ditional 65,100 Yen in May 1945 for construction of an aerial tram line. Priorities for machinery and transportation also aided in the development of the deposits.

Domestic production reached a peak of more than 12,000 tons of chrysotile and amphibole fibre in 1944. This abnormal rate of production declined rapidly in 1945 and almost ceased for a few months after September 1945. A slight recovery occurred in 1946 when about 4,000 tons of fibre were produced. 1947 production was about 3,500 tons of fibre and it is estimated that the 1948 production, all chrysotile fibre, will exceed 5,000 tons.

Korean and Manchurian asbestos also played a part in the Japanese war economy. It is estimated that from 1941 to 1945 about 2,000 tons of low-grade chrysotile fibre were imported annually from Korea; and about 1,500 tons per year of low-grade chrysotile came from Manchuria during the same period.

All the amphibole asbestos production comes from Nagasaki and Kumamoto prefectures (on the southernmost large island of Kyushu) the two main groups of mines being the Meiji group and the Kondo group. The mines of the Meiji group produce slip and cross-fibre and mass fibre is the common variety of the Kondo group. None of these mines is producing now, but a small amount of fibre is processed from stockpiles by mills in the Kondo group.

Present reserves of low-grade asbestos will supply Japanese needs (for domestic use) for many years. Possibilities of discovering higher-grade deposits are remote, and Japan probably will always depend upon imports of longer fibres of better grade for premium products.

The next article based on this report No. 115 will tell briefly of mining and milling methods, and a third will cover the geology of Japanese Asbestos Deposits.

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For making corrugated sheets and pressure pipes. Short term deliveries.

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## ASBESTOS GRADES IN SOUTH AFRICA

The latest issue of the Quarterly Information Circular published by the Department of Mines of the Union of South Africa, and received by "ASBESTOS" on November 24th, contains a tabulation of the principal grades of Blue (Crocidolite) and Amosite Fibre being marketed. Many of our readers will like to have for reference these grades:

<i>Cape Blue</i>	Length of Fibre
No. 3 or S	0 to $\frac{3}{8}$ "
2 or A	$\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ "
1 or B	$\frac{3}{4}$ " to 1- $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Long or C, D, E.	1- $\frac{1}{2}$ " plus

### *Transvaal Blue*

Crudes	Fiberized	Length of Fibre
TX	TDX	+1- $\frac{1}{2}$ "
T1	TD1	-1- $\frac{1}{4}$ " to + $\frac{7}{8}$ "
T2	TD2	- $\frac{7}{8}$ " to + $\frac{1}{2}$ "
T3	TD3	- $\frac{1}{2}$ " to + $\frac{1}{4}$ "
T4	TD4	- $\frac{1}{4}$ "

### *Amosite*

Longs	$\frac{3}{4}$ " and over
Shorts	$\frac{3}{4}$ " and less
B1	Best long greyish-white fibre
B3 and D3	Second grade long fibre, varying in color from yellow to dark brown
M	Uniform mixed shorts
MD	Shorts of all grades

### *White Amosite Fibre*

Crudes	Fiberized	Length of Fibre
AL1	D1	+1- $\frac{1}{2}$ "
AL2	D2	-1- $\frac{1}{2}$ " to + $\frac{3}{4}$ "
AL3	D3 or DD	- $\frac{3}{4}$ " to + $\frac{1}{2}$ "

### *Tan or Brown Fibre*

Crudes	Fiberized	Length of Fibre
B1	DB1	+1- $\frac{1}{2}$ "
B2	DB2	-1- $\frac{1}{2}$ " to + $\frac{3}{4}$ "
B3	DB3	- $\frac{3}{4}$ " to + $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	DDB	- $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	DDDB	Shorts for consumption in Union of S. Africa

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**DRAWER 71**

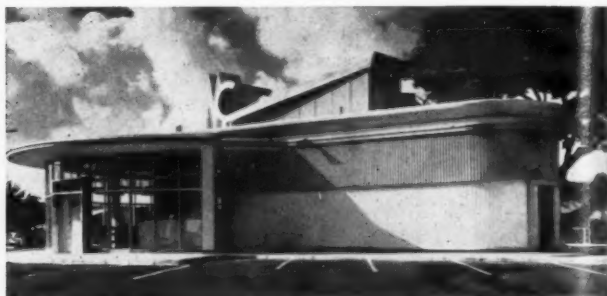
**GLOBE, ARIZONA**

**Mines and Mills in Gila Co., Arizona**

## CORRUGATED A-C SHEETS IN DECORATIVE EFFECTS

From time to time we have mentioned the use of Asbestos-Cement Corrugated Sheets for decorative rather than utility purposes.

The photograph<sup>1</sup> illustrates Corrugated Sheets used on a modern type building, where the material enhances both the attractiveness and the modern trend. Two tone



effect is obtained by painting the upper part—note also the use of curved sheets.

The building is a Market Drive-in and is located in Honolulu.

Corrugated Sheets were probably selected principally for esthetic reasons, but provide a lasting side wall covering requiring little attention, and give fire protection as well.

<sup>1</sup>Photograph supplied by Johns-Manville whose material was used.

¶ Asbestos, rubber, cotton and Fiberglas have been combined by Hewitt-Robins, Inc., to form a new belt for handling materials at temperatures up to 350° F., primarily foundry sand after knockout operations. The belt has six plies, is about 1/2 inch thick and comes in 18, 20 and 24 inch widths. According to Compressed Air Magazine.

*for*  
**ASBESTOS**

**CANADIAN**

**SOUTH AFRICAN**

**RHODESIAN**

**RAW ASBESTOS DEPARTMENT**

**Turner & Newall Limited**

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## NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS--

### Circular 430

The National Bureau of Standards has recently issued Circular 460, indexing its publications—(scientific papers, technologic papers and research papers, commercial standards, building materials and structures reports). The indexing has been done most competently, by number, by authors and by subjects.

We find in the subject index the following of interest to the Asbestos Industry:

- Asbestos metallic cloth gaskets, specifications
- Asbestos millboard and paper
- Asbestos packing specifications
- Asbestos-cement pipe, behavior in soils
- Brake lining, automobile
- Brake lining, small inertia-type machine for testing
- Brake lining, tests, effect of roughness of brake drums
- Insulation of buildings, thermal
- Insulation of pipes to prevent electrolysis
- Insulation, thermal
- Magnesia cement, plastic, specification

A copy of this Circular 460 may be obtained by sending 75c in coin to the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. The period covered by the Circular is from 1901 to June 30, 1947.

## AUTOMOBILE SALES

	October 1948
Passenger Cars .....	383,756
Motor Trucks .....	107,352
Motor Coaches .....	724
	<hr/>
	491,832

September total sales were 413,537 (revised); while sales for October 1947 totalled 436,001.

Sales for the first ten months of 1948 were 4,329,611, compared with 3,933,518 for the same period in 1947. These figures cover only cars made in the United States.

The above data is supplied by the Automobile Manufacturers Association, New Center Building, Detroit 2, Mich.



# **HAIR FELT**

**FOR**

## **Low Temperature Insulation**

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# MARKET CONDITIONS

## GENERAL BUSINESS

Business is in the same slightly chaotic condition as has been the case for several months but now that the election is over there is some hope of having decisions made on some of the more important problems which business is facing, viz: taxes, price controls, fourth round wage demands, inflation.

It has been noticeable that in many lines buyers are showing more resistance to high prices, and retail business, especially department store sales, is being watched closely; the next few weeks may give important indications of the trend.

## ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

The lining up of contracts and allocations of fibre for 1949 is now underway and the evidence is that all production appears to be in full demand.

Price increases were made by some of the Canadian Producers on December 15th amounting to about 14%

## ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

*Asbestos Textiles.* Demand for asbestos cloth is reported to be especially heavy; that for tape fair, with slackening noted in roving and yarn.

Prices are steady and point to increases about the first of the year, especially in view of the increased prices for fibre.

*Brake Lining.* After the slump in the replacement market early in the year, the volume has increased so that the Industry is back on the 1947 high record.

Original equipment business on the whole is good, and if work stoppages do not occur should be better in 1949.

*Asbestos Paper.* Demand in the paper market is fair with production about equalling sales and no backlog building up. Prices are steady at present. It is believed that the market will hold at this level during the first quarter of 1949.

The market for *Saturated Paper* has definitely slowed





New mill of Arizona Chrysotile Asbestos Company where, thru larger facilities, we are able to increase our production of specialized grades and industrial grades of asbestos in limited quantities.

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up, as much work has been postponed and most contractors are looking for business.

*Asbestos Millboard.* Demand remains light with little hope of increased business in commercial board, but equipment business is expected to hold steady.

*Insulation. High Pressure.* The Industry reports 6 to 10 months backlog with strong demand, and indication that demand will continue heavy well into 1949.

*Insulation. Low Pressure.* Good market in Low Pressure materials with a fair backlog. Increasing competitive conditions are expected which may affect prices adversely. Because of the scarcity of home owner money demand may slacken in the second quarter of 1949.

*Asbestos-Cement Products.* For the first time in several years there is, in certain sections of the country, a seasonal falling off in the demand for asbestos roofings and siding shingles, as well as asbestos sheets. All things considered, however, there is a sufficiently steady demand to keep the industry working very close to full capacity. Prices are firm altho costs are high with prospects of still higher costs after January 1st, for the important raw materials and possibly labor, required in the manufacturing processes. Prospects for the coming year are for continued large volume with firm prices.

Corrugated and flat business continues high and this market will show good business probably thru the entire next year.

Demand for Pressure and Sewer pipe for municipal and industrial water and waste disposal systems shows no sign of falling off, and a seasonal increase is reported on flue pipe; electrical conduit also is in good, steady demand. There is a seasonal decline reported on house connection sewer pipe.

These comments have been compiled from opinions sent us by various executives who are in close touch with the several markets. Comments from all readers are welcome.

Materials Handling Show will be held at Convention Hall, Philadelphia, January 10th to 14th, 1949. Write Banner & Greif, 250 West 57th St., New York 19, for further data.

**ASBESTOS-CEMENT ASSOCIATES**  
INCORPORATED

CORRIELL BUILDING MILLINGTON, N. J.

ENGINEERING SERVICE  
TO THE ASBESTOS - CEMENT INDUSTRY

SPECIALISTS IN HATSCHKE OPERATION  
COMPLETE PLANTS DESIGNED AND EQUIPPED  
CONSULTING SERVICE ON MANUFACTURING PROBLEMS

**WET MACHINE FELTS**

FOR

ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS

ASBESTOS MILL BOARD

•

**DRYCOR FELT COMPANY**

STAFFORDVILLE, CONN., U. S. A.

## REMOVAL OF IRON FROM ASBESTOS FIBRE

An inquiry asking whether there is any method of treating asbestos fibre to reduce its total iron and magnetic iron content, resulted in some investigation on our part, to learn what data was available in the Industry.

The first comment<sup>1</sup> we received states:

There is no way to reduce the chemically combined iron which is tied up in the molecular structure of the asbestos crystals but there have been many experiments made to reduce the magnetic iron in chrysotile fibre.

When the fibre is in the crude form, that is, in lumps of rock that contain a considerable amount of magnetic iron, it has long been the practice to pass the crude over a magnetic belt separator.

- When the fibre has been passed thru a "chaser" thru a vertical opener, or fairly well opened by any of the methods that are practiced to fiberize the material, in the next step in its treatment, that is shaking upon oscillating screens, an appreciable amount of the magnetite drops away from the fibre thru the screens.

A machine to effect further cleaning of the fibre is in use. In that machine the fibre is carried by air up and down thru a number of compartments below which there is an arrangement for catching heavy small particles and in this way a worthwhile percentage of magnetic particles are removed.

There is not, to my knowledge, any known method of treating chrysotile fibre chemically to remove iron that would not injure the fibre. There is a method based upon passing chlorine gas thru the fibre and others based on the use of acids. Acid will act upon the iron but it also acts upon the magnesium content of the fibre and makes the fibre brittle.

Another comment<sup>2</sup> says:

It is not a difficult task to partially or totally eliminate the iron content. However, with the process known not only is the iron dissolved, but the fabricating properties of the fibre are likewise lost. Obviously such methods are not practical. Many methods and processes have been investigated but I know of none which, from a practical standpoint, are successful.

In May 1934, the National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada, published the results of a survey made by D.

<sup>1</sup>J. M. Weaver, Research Engineer, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Manheim, Pa.

<sup>2</sup>F. S. Mapes, Schenectady Works Laboratory, General Electric Co.

**PABCO**

**PRECISION  
MOLDED**

**85% MAGNESIA INSULATION**  
STANDARD—MODERNIZED

"THE DEFENDABLE SIDE OF THE DAY OFF"

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Nov. 2, 191.374, 2,209.752.



**THE PARAFFINE COMPANIES, INC.**  
**INSULATION DIVISION**

(Formerly Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works)

475 Brannon Street  
San Francisco 19, California

## ENGINEERING UNITS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Wolochow of the Division of Chemistry, of the literature available at that time on the subject of Magnetic Iron in Asbestos and its Removal. This was issued in pamphlet form but copies are no longer available. The survey covered five phases of the subject as follows:

- A. Information available in the literature on Chrysotile Asbestos.
- B. Amount of Iron in Chrysotile Asbestos.
- C. Literature on the Oxides of Iron.
- D. Summary of above Sections and Conclusions.
- E. Removal of Iron from Asbestos - Patents.

The first four sections, viz: A, B, C and D are of interest to anyone making a study of the subject of iron in asbestos, and our copy of the survey may be consulted by anyone stopping in our office, or photostats can be supplied (at a price).

The fifth section, E, which gives a list of patents covering processes on the removal of iron, is well worth incorporating in this article, so that the Asbestos Industry may have this data for permanent reference. Copies of the U. S. Patents listed can be obtained by application to the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C., for 25c (in coin) for each patent. We quote this Section E:

*Removal of Iron from Asbestos. - Patents.*

Several patents relating to the removal of iron from asbestos have been taken out, the first one having been granted in 1891. From the following abstracts it will be seen that the field has been fairly well covered:

U. S. No. 461,579. 1891 Henry W. Johns. Two claims Claim No. 1 The mechanical process of demagnetizing asbestos, consisting in crushing or fiberizing the asbestos and then subjecting the mass while under agitation to the action of an air-blast. Claim No. 2. The mechanical process of demagnetizing asbestos, consisting in crushing or fiberizing the asbestos and then subjecting the mass while under agitation to the action of an airblast and magnets.

The idea is that if the air blast is properly adjusted the particles of magnetite will settle under the influence of gravity and the magnets, while the fibre will be blown over into a second container.

British Patent No. 8614. 1911. British Thompson Houston Co. Crude fibre is shaken with water containing a small proportion

# ACE ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING CO.



Importers, Exporters, Processors of  
Asbestos Fibres of All Varieties

of

## RAW ASBESTOS

for

Every Use



**CHRYSTILE**

**AMOSITE**

**AMPHIBOLE FIBRES**

originating in

**U. S. A. (ARIZONA)**

**CANADA**

**RUSSIA**

**CHINA**

**INDIA**

**RHODESIA**

**SOUTH AFRICA**



Large Capacity Fiberizing and  
Grading Plant

451 Communipaw Ave.

Jersey City, N. J.

of a light liquid such as gasoline, causing the fibre to float to the top while the impurities sink. It is claimed that the asbestos fibre is separated from the mineral impurities, unground lumps, magnetite and other grit.

U. S. No. 1,031,498. 1912. and British No. 16,960. 1911. W. B. Whitney. Removes iron from asbestos by treating the raw fibre with reducing gases, such as hydrogen and carbon monoxide at a temperature of 370-420° C. for 20-24 hours. The iron compounds, thereby reduced, are soluble in dilute acids or other solvents and can be washed out of the asbestos. (Assigned to General Electric Company).

U. S. No. 1,049,972. 1913. W. C. Arsem (to General Electric Co.) Removes iron by soaking asbestos in 50% ortho-phosphoric acid solution, and then washing it free from soluble compounds.

U. S. No. 1,094,505, 1914 and British No. 24,249. 1911. W. B. Whitney. Removes iron by treating asbestos with 2% solution of oxalic acid for 48 hours and then washing it free from soluble compounds. (Assigned to General Electric Company).

Japan. No. 393,370. 1921. Usaburo Saki. Removes iron from asbestos by treatment with chlorine or its compounds or with organic acids, e. g. treats with 20% ammonium chloride solution at 40 to 60° C. during 3 to 5 hours, or with 5 to 8% acetic acid solution at room temperature for 6 hours.

U. S. No. 1,545,132. 1925. R. Dambour. Removes impurities by treating of asbestos with caustic alkali, e. g. fibre and broken rock is boiled for 2 to 3 hours in a 2% solution, the fibre goes to the top and can be skimmed off and drained.

"Apparently", continues this Section E, "the idea of oxidizing the magnetic to render it non-magnetite has not yet been patented. It is evident from the literature that such oxidation would not be the basis of a feasible process. It is difficult to oxidize the magnetite completely at temperatures which would not injure the fibre and assuming that this were possible (as by oxidation in a current of oxygen) the ferric oxide so obtained is too often magnetic, and its electrical conductivity, even of the non-magnetic form, is not sufficiently below that of magnetite to make the process worth while.

"The process described in U. S. Patent No. 461,579 is substantially as is being generally used at present in the preparation and cleaning of asbestos fibres for textiles. How thoroly the iron is removed is not known as no data are available, but it is safe to conclude that the adhering particles of magnetite are not removed from the fibres.

"British Patent No. 8614 covers washing of fibre and is similar to the method which is being tried out here in the laboratories (at Cttawa) except that we have not added anything to the water, but our washing is more complete than would be obtained by the process disclosed."

The objections to the suggested methods in the other patents listed are that they are tedious, costly and, in most in-



# JOHNSON'S COMPANY LTD.

ESTABLISHED IN 1875

*Head Office*

Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada

*Mines*

Thetford Mines, Quebec  
Black Lake, Quebec



Producers of All Grades of

## RAW ASBESTOS



### REPRESENTATIVES

GREAT BRITAIN .....	A. A. BRAZIER & CO. "Avenue Lodge" 65a Bounds Green Road, LONDON, N. 22, England.
CHICAGO 4, ILL. ....	GRANT WILSON, INC. 141 West Jackson Boulevard
NEW YORK, N. Y. ....	CONNELL ASBESTOS MFG. CO. Bldg. 1, Atlas Terminal Glendale 27, L. I.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. ....	LIPPINCOTT CO., INC. 461 Market Street

stances, would alter and damage the fibre.

Several laboratories in the Asbestos Industry have worked on this problem, but their experiments are not far enough along to be published. We hope that later on "ASBESTOS" will be permitted to publish results of such experiments or other data developed on the subject.

## TRAINING VS. COACHING

### *A Lesson in Selling*

"In all my life as a sales manager," said the veteran in the trade, "I have never *trained* a salesman."

He waited for the remark to sink in; then added "Instead, I've been their coach."

There is a difference. We think of training animals, of putting them thru their repertory of tricks until they automatically do a certain thing at a certain time, or on receiving a certain impulse. Yet, training a human being is apt to produce the same results a robot-employee, doing the things he's been trained to do, without thought or heart behind them.

Such a trained employee is like the little boy who had been trained to treat his fluffy yellow cat tenderly, but who was caught maltreating a sleek black kitty that had wandered into the yard. "But you didn't say I wasn't to throw stones at a black cat!" he wailed as his mother punished him for his cruelty.

*Coaching* is different. Coaching presupposes that a man seeking a position as salesman has intelligence enough to play the game, to make contacts, to deliver a sales message, that the man who is running the ball with him has learned by long experience and much study the *best* way to make each play.

That's the idea in coaching salesmen. Instruct the new man carefully; then put him on his own. But keep an eye on him. Encourage him to bring his problems to you. Go over each "play" with him, and point out a better system here, a different approach there; reveal a bit of psychology that sometimes works in a certain case; explain something you learned once that he might try. In fact, be the man with the know-how; not the man with the whip.

# PRODUCTION STATISTICS

## Canada

(Department of Mines, Province of Quebec)

Production for September 1948 ..... 68,425 tons (2000 lbs.)

Compared with September 1947 ..... 58,356 tons (2000 lbs.)

*By Grades—All tons 2000 lbs.*

	Nine Months 1948	Nine Months 1947
Crudes .....	701	645
Fibres .....	174,668	161,472
Shorts .....	347,713	316,482
	<hr/> 523,082	<hr/> 478,599

## Africa (Rhodesia)

(Published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

Production for July 1948 ..... 6,593.74 tons (2000 lbs.)

Valued at ..... £213,748

## Union of South Africa

(Quarterly Information Circular—Department of Mines, Pretoria)

*Tons—2000 lbs.*

	January to June 1948					
	Production	Local Sales		Exports		
	Value	Tons	Value	Tons	Value	
Amosite .....	14,691	449	£6,588	12,170	£304,288	
Chrysotile .....	2,141	924	29,878	102	6,236	
Cape Blue .....	3,806	226	2,056	3,873	139,005	
Transvaal Blue .....	814	33	662	748	28,830	
	<hr/> 21,452	<hr/> 1,632	<hr/> £39,484	<hr/> 16,893	<hr/> £478,359	

It is interesting to note that of the 12,170 tons of Amosite exported in the six months period, the United States took 5,973 tons and the United Kingdom 3,270 tons. Of the Cape Blue the United States took 1,365 tons, and the United Kingdom 1,262 tons. Of the Transvaal Blue the United States took 181 tons and the United Kingdom 209 tons. The rest of the exports were scattered thruout Europe with small quantities to South America.



**For Asbestos Packings**

**RUBBER & ASBESTOS CORP.**

25 CORNELISON AVENUE  
JERSEY CITY 4, N. J.



# IMPORTS AND EXPORTS



## Imports into U. S. A.

(Figures by Bureau of Census)

### Unmanufactured Asbestos—By Countries

	August 1948 Tons (2240 lbs.)
From Australia .....	1
Bolivia .....	24
Canada .....	49,004
S. Rhodesia .....	328
Union of South Africa .....	1,177
U. S. S. R. ....	2,020
	<hr/>
	52,554
Value .....	\$3,350,498

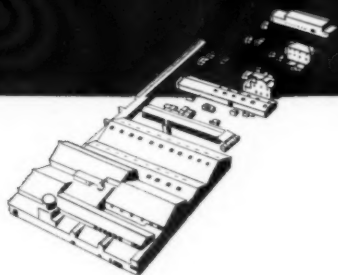
### By Grades:

Crude No. 1 (Chrysotile)	
Canada .....	23
S. Rhodesia .....	81
Crude No. 2 (Chrysotile)	
Canada .....	41
S. Rhodesia .....	202
Union of South Africa .....	350
Crude—Other (Chrysotile)	
Canada .....	1
S. Rhodesia .....	45
Union of South Africa .....	223
Crude—Blue	
Australia .....	1
Bolivia .....	24
Union of South Africa .....	170
Crude—Amosite	
Union of South Africa .....	434
Textile Fibres—Chrysotile	
Canada .....	1,479
U. S. S. R. ....	2,020
Shingle Fibres—Chrysotile	
Canada .....	5,924
Paper Fibres—Chrysotile	
Canada .....	5,730
Fibres—Short Grades—Chrysotile	
Canada .....	35,806
	<hr/>
	52,554

# ASBESTONE

## CORPORATION

Manufacturers  
Asbestos-Cement  
Building Products



FACTORY AND SALES OFFICE  
5372 TCHOUPITOU LAS ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

*Manufactured Asbestos Goods:*

	August 1948	
	Quantity (Lbs.)	Value
Asbestos Yarn		
Canada	20	\$ 10
United Kingdom	1,342	1,837
Asbestos Packing Fabric		
United Kingdom	4,706	3,932
Asbestos Packing—Not Fabric		
Canada	1	7
United Kingdom	4,154	2,150
Asbestos Woven Fabrics—Other		
United Kingdom	2,095	1,348
Asbestos Cement Products—Not Impreg.		
Canada	27,375	799
Asbestos Cement Products—Impreg.		
France	6,172	125
Asbestos Manufactures—Other		
Canada		111
<b>Exports from U. S. A.</b>	<b>45,865</b>	<b>\$10,119</b>
(Figures by Bureau of Census)		

*Unmanufactured Asbestos:*

	August 1948	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
To Canada	32	\$19,750
Venezuela	128	52,228
Belgium	27	710
Italy	5	1,210
Germany	65	11,822
Other Countries	61	4,511
	<b>318</b>	<b>\$90,231</b>

*Manufactured Asbestos Goods:*

	August 1948	
	Quantity	Value
Asbestos Paper, Mld., Rld.	351,292	\$ 29,652
Asbestos Pipe Covg. & Cement	236,460	20,536
Asbestos Textiles and Yarn	32,554	36,213
Asbestos Packing	172,127	120,100
Asbestos Brake Lng. (Mld. & S. Mld.)	131,737	113,683
Asbestos Brake Lng. (Woven)	44,692	21,599
Asbestos Clutch Fcgs. (Mld. & S. Mld.)	73,834	27,400
Asbestos Clutch Fcgs. (Woven)	30,642	17,254
Asbestos Brake Blocks (Mld. & S. Mld.)	11,306	9,335
Asbestos Brake Blocks (Woven)	799	636
Asbestos Sheets	104,766	9,899
Asbestos Roofing	27,551	177,632
Other Asbestos Manufactures		87,263
		<b>\$671,202</b>

# **ASBESTOS FIBRE SHINGLE GRADES**

*Immediate delivery.*

**A NEW MODERN ASBESTOS PLANT  
WITH REVOLUTIONARY EQUIPMENT**

*Your inquiries are invited.*



## **ASBESTOS FIBRES, INC.**

***Preparation Plant:***

**33 AVENUE P, NEWARK, N. J.**

***Main Office:***

**56 CRITTENDEN ST., NEWARK, N. J.**

## NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

### BIRTHDAYS

- J. H. Brown, President, G. A. MacArthur Co., St. Paul, Minn., December 19th.
- John P. DuBois, Vice President and General Sales Manager, Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa., December 20th.
- George J. Pecaro, General Manager, Pioneer Division, The Flintkote Co., Los Angeles, Calif., December 20th.
- Harry C. Redstone, Secretary, Asbestos Distributors, Inc., Port Chester, N. Y., December 20th.
- George N. Clark, Clark Asbestos Co., Cleveland, Ohio, December 22nd.
- R. L. Clark, Manager, Clark Asbestos Co., Cleveland, Ohio, December 22nd.
- Wm. Nanfeldt, Vice President, World Bestos Corporation, New Castle, Ind., December 22nd.
- Al Kevelson, Ace Asbestos Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J., December 24th.
- Jacob P. Epstein, President, Empire Asbestos Products, Inc., Glendale, L. I., N. Y., December 25th.
- Amor P. Smith, Vice President and Secretary, Russell Manufacturing Co., Middletown, Conn., December 25th.
- Matthew J. Fitzgerald, President, Standard Asbestos Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., December 27th.
- A. G. Newton, President, Rockbestos Products Corp., New Haven, Conn., December 28th.
- E. E. Tanguy, District Manager, Armstrong Cork Co., Baltimore, Md., December 28th.
- Fred A. Mett, President, Powhatan Mining Corp., Baltimore, Md., December 29th.
- P. S. Nash, Vice President, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill., December 31st.
- Harold O. Weise, Vice President, Tilo Roofing Co., Stratford, Conn., January 4th.
- William L. Keady, President, U. S. Gypsum Co., Chicago, Ill., January 5th.
- L. A. King, Manager, Tulsa Branch, Kelley Asbestos Products Co., Tulsa, Okla., January 8th.
- J. C. Kelleher, Sales Manager, Asbestos Fibre Division, Canadian J-M Co., Ltd., Montreal, P. Q., Canada, January 10th.
- R. H. Chase, Manager, Insulation Division, The Paraffine Companies, Inc., San Francisco, Calif., January 11th.
- Thomas Murray, Manager Roofing Department, A. H. Bennett Co., Minneapolis, Minn., January 14th.



## BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

**MILLBOARD                      YARNS**  
**ROVINGS                      POWDER                      CLOTHS**  
**PROCESSED FIBRES**  
Unexcelled for use in  
**ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES**

## AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

*Asbestos mattress filler*  
*85% Magnesia insulation*

**The CAPE ASBESTOS CO.** Limited

Morley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.  
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

*United States Sales Agent:*

**ARNOLD W. KOEHLER**

415 LEXINGTON AVE.

NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE—VANDERBILT 6-1477

F. J. Quinn, Secretary & Treasurer, Smith Asbestos Products, Inc., Millington, N. J., January 16th.

To all these gentlemen we extend congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of their birthdays.

#### **CAREY DECLARES DIVIDENDS**

The Board of Directors of the Philip Carey Mfg. Company, at its regular quarterly meeting held on November 20th, declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the Carey 5% preferred stock, and 40c a share on the common stock.

Both dividends are payable December 30th to holders of stock on record as of December 16th.

#### **OBITUARY—Thomas B. Lehon**

Thomas Bernard Lehon, 73, Vice President and co-founder of The Lehon Company, Chicago, long a leading figure in the asphalt roofing industry, and well-known to many in the Asbestos Industry, died on September 8th at his home in Chicago.

In his early years he worked as a lumber salesman, and then became a roofing salesman for the National Roofing Company at Tonawanda, N. Y. In 1906 The Lehon Company was organized to manufacture asphalt roofing products and Mr. Lehon served as an officer of that company for over forty years. Mr. Lehon originated the well-known Mule-Hide trade mark and trade name.

#### **R. W. STEELE TO RESIGN AS PRESIDENT OF ASBESTOS CORP. LTD.**

Announcement has been made of the intention of R. W. Steele to retire from the position of President of Asbestos Corporation Limited, whereupon he will become Chairman and A. L. Penhale will be elected President. Mr. Penhale is now Secretary and General Manager of the Company.

#### **U. S. RUBBER CO.—Official Changes**

Herbert E. Smith, President of United States Rubber Company will become Chairman of the Board and chief executive officer of the company on January 1, succeeding F. B. Davis, Jr., retired.

Harry E. Humphreys, Jr., Vice President and Chairman of the Finance Committee, will become President and Chairman of the Executive Committee.

#### **SAMPLES—Western Australian Blue**

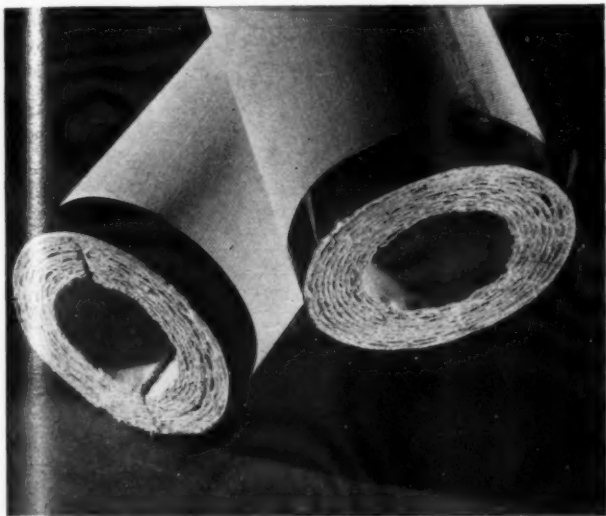
A generous sample of Western Australian Blue Asbestos Fibre has been received from Wunderlich Limited of Redfern, N. S. W. It is interesting material and we understand is used in the manufacture of Asbestos-Cement products.

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# V-DENT

## PIPE INSULATION



FOR TEMPERATURES UP TO 600 DEGREES

**NORRISTOWN**  
MAGNESIA-ASBESTOS CO.

#### **ASBESTONE CORPORATION—Its New Offices**

The new offices of the Asbestone Corporation at 5300 Tchoupitoulas Street, New Orleans, La., were completed June 1st of this year and, we are told, are most attractive and very unusual.



Corrugated asbestos-cement sheathing has been used in a great many places for decorative purposes, one being the entrance lobby shown in the above picture.

Asbestone Corporation is headed by Clifford F. Favrot, President, and Paul G. Charbonnet, Vice President.

#### **U. S. RUBBER CO.—Develops New Hose**

United States Rubber Co. has developed an oil resistant, high pressure steam hose for pile drivers used in building wharfs, bridges, railroad trestles and other heavy construction work. It is especially designed to withstand the deteriorating effects of a combination of steam and hot oil which occurs when lubrication is applied to pile driving tools thru steam pressure lines.

The hose, to be known as "Matchless Pile Driver Hose" is constructed of a rubber core, especially compounded for oil resistance, two or three plies of braided steel wire, *one ply of asbestos cord*, and a heat resistant rubber cover.

#### **C. M. WEBER JOINS W. BIDDLE WALKER CO.**

Effective November 30th Carlo M. Weber resigned as Assistant Manager of the Building Products Department of The Philip Carey Mfg. Company, to become General Manager of the W. Biddle Walker Company of Detroit, applicators of Asbestos-Cement Products.

Mr. Weber has had 20 years experience in the Asbestos-Cement Products Industry, and therefore brings to his new position a vast knowledge of asbestos-cement products which should assure his success in his new connection.

## EUROPEAN ASBESTOS

SPINNING, SHINGLE and PAPER FIBRE

*also*

SHORTS and 88

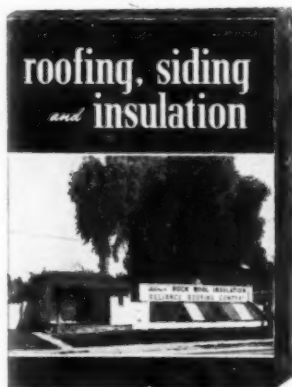


## ALPINE MINING CORPORATION

*Offices at*

535 Fifth Avenue  
New York 17, N. Y.

Les Amiantes de France  
30 Rue Hamelin  
Paris (16e) France



45 W. 45th St.

..... SURE  
WAY.....

of selling the  
nation's  
roofing,  
siding and  
insulation  
contractors!

**CANTOR**  
PUBLISHING CO.  
New York 19, N. Y.

**ROBERT E. BOUNDS—Staff Engineer, Insulations Div., Pabco**



*Robert E. Bounds*

Robert E. Bounds has recently been appointed Staff Engineer with the Insulations Division of The Paraffine Companies, Inc., with headquarters at Pabco's home office in San Francisco.

Mr. Bounds, formerly an engineer in Los Angeles with The Plant Rubber and Asbestos Works will devote himself to engineering plans and projects entailing Pabco's newest building material—Corrugated Asbestos Siding and Accessories.

**ASBESTOS SUPPLY COMPANIES—Their Silver Anniversary**

The October issue of Absco News (house organ published by the Asbestos Supply Companies of Seattle, Oregon, Spokane, Tacoma and Montana) celebrates their 25th Anniversary. It is attractively printed in silver, blue and black, tells "The Story of Asbestos", and a brief history of the Companies which are headed by J. W. Clise, President. We feel sure the firm would be glad to send any reader of "ASBESTOS" a copy upon request. Address Absco News, 321 First South, Seattle, 4, Washington. Joe Caraher is the Editor.

**ASBESTOS SUPPLY CO. OF SEATTLE MOVES**

On December 10th the Asbestos Supply Co. of Seattle, moved to its new quarters at 5035 First Avenue South. They were formerly located at 321 First Avenue South.

**U. S. RUBBER CO.**

**Walter C. Hitchcock to Handle Industrial Sales**

Walter C. Hitchcock on December 1st was placed in charge of Industrial Sales of Asbeston fabrics, tapes and yarns for the United States Rubber Co.

Mr. Hitchcock is a graduate of the University of Illinois. He joined the Asbeston department in 1944 and has been handling sales development problems on new Asbeston products since that time.

**ASBESTOS IN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY**

The subject of Asbestos has been given nine pages in the Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, being prepared by Raymond E. Kirk, Head, Department of Chemistry, and Donald F. Othmer, Head, Department of Chemical Engineering, of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

The subject is covered in a very thorough and comprehensive manner and has been reprinted in pamphlet form. We are not at the moment certain whether unlimited reprints are available, but are trying to obtain a number of copies from The Interscience Publishers, Inc., 215 Fourth Ave., New York 3, N. Y. If available our January number will contain a further note.

## ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee as to their correctness).

November 1948

	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork (Com.) .....	np	44	53	47 $\frac{3}{4}$
Armstrong Cork (Pfd.) .....	np	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	94
Armstrong Cork (Conv. Pfd.) .....	np	103	110 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{4}$
Asbestos Corp. (Com.) .....	np	26 $\frac{1}{8}$	28	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
Asbestos Mfg. Co. (Com.) .....	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Celotex (Com.) .....	np	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	24 $\frac{1}{4}$
Celotex (Pfd.) .....	20	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cemented (Com.) .....	1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{7}{8}$	12 $\frac{3}{8}$
Fliakote (Com.) .....	np	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	28 $\frac{3}{4}$
Fliakote (Pfd.) .....	np	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100
Johns-Manville (Com.) .....	np	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	41	37 $\frac{3}{8}$
Johns-Manville (Pfd.) .....	100	105	113	107
Paraffine (Com.) .....	np	20	22 $\frac{5}{8}$	20 $\frac{1}{8}$
Paraffine (Pfd.) .....	100	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	104
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.) ..	np	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	32	28
Ruberoid (Com.) .....	np	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thermoid (Com.) .....	1	5 $\frac{7}{8}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
Thermoid (Pfd.) .....	50	36	42 $\frac{1}{4}$	36
Union Asb. & Rub. (Com.) .....	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{5}{8}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
United Asbestos (Com.) .....	1	95c	2.60	1.20
U. S. Gypsum (Com.) .....	20	99	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	101
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.) .....	100	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	174	174
U. S. Rubber (Com.) .....	10	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{4}$
U. S. Rubber (Pfd.) .....	100	126	135	126 $\frac{1}{2}$

## BUILDING

Contracts awarded for building and heavy engineering projects in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky Mountains in October totalled \$778,606,000, a gain of 2% over September, and a decline of 2% from October 1947, according to report of F. W. Dodge Corporation.

October's contract volume brought the cumulative total for the first ten months of the year to \$8,124,379,000 a figure 27% higher than that reported for the corresponding period last year.

Residential awards in October aggregated \$296,760,000, showing an increase of 6% over September but a decline of 15% compared with October 1947. October's non-residential contract total of \$316,354,000 was 14% higher than in October of last year.

## PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Copies of patents can be obtained by sending 25c (in coin) to The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., giving the patent number, date it was issued, name of patentee and name of invention.

**Lined Pipe.** No. 2,451,145. Granted on October 12, 1948 to Albert L. Baker, Summit, Arthur R. C. Markl, Teaneck, and Anthony Blahut, Trenton, N. J., assignors to M. W. Kellogg Co., New York. Application June 2, 1944. Serial No. 538,432.

A vessel adapted to contain material, an insulating lining positioned against the inner wall of said vessel providing a heat barrier between said inner wall and the interior of said vessel, said lining including a depth of insulating material covering the inner wall of said vessel and a jacket between said insulation and the interior of the vessel, said jacket being made up of separate units and means united to the vessel wall supporting each of said units individually for free longitudinal and radial expansion.

**Internally Insulation Lined Vessel.** No. 2,451,146. Granted on October 12, 1948 to Albert L. Baker, Summit, William H. Hill, Pennington and Arthur R. C. Markl, Teaneck, N. J., assignors to M. W. Kellogg Co., New York. Application June 5, 1944. Serial No. 538,854.

A vessel, a protective lining between the central space of said vessel and the vessel walls and impervious means surrounding said lining and united thereto and to the walls, said impervious means preventing flow of material handled in said vessel thru the space between said lining and the vessel walls while permitting radial and longitudinal expansion thereof.

**Process of Coating Asbestos.** No. 2,451,805. Granted on October 19, 1948 to Thos. D. Callinan, Pittsfield, Mass. Application October 4, 1944. Serial No. 557,237. Assignor to General Electric Company.

A method of treating a fabricated, flexible, paper-like sheet material consisting of major portion of asbestos fibre and a minor portion of bentonite to increase the tensile strength thereof, which comprises impregnating said sheet material with a solution of a compound of a metal selected from the group consisting of magnesium, barium, calcium, zinc and aluminum, thereafter impregnating said sheet material with a solution of ammonia, drying said sheet and heating the dried sheet at a temperature of about 175° C. to obtain a product having a tensile strength greater than that of the untreated material.



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## BOOK LIST

- The Asbestos Factbook**, 16 pages. Information in compact form on origin, facts, locations, uses, analyses, qualities, 10c
- Asbestos Mining Methods**. By C. V. Smith. (Reprint) 16 pages. 25c per copy, discount in quantities of 50 or more.
- Milling Asbestos**. By J. C. Kelleher. (Reprint) 16 pages. Companion article to Asbestos Mining Methods. Both should be in every Asbestos Library, 25c per copy, discount in quantities of 50 or more.
- Recovery of Raw Asbestos**. By Roland Starkey. (Reprint) 6 pages. Supplement to Milling Asbestos. 25c per copy, discount in quantities of 50 or more.
- Canadian Chrysotile Asbestos Classification**. Including latest Quebec Testing Method. 30c.
- Processing Asbestos Fibres**. 8 pages. (Reprint) 25c per copy
- Tests for Cotton Content**. 4 pages (Reprint) Describing several methods of testing asbestos textiles for cotton content. 10c per copy.
- Chart—Dollars Cost of Uninsulated Pipe**. (Reprint) 20c each
- Twelve Estimating Tables, with Chart**. Convenient in figuring flange fittings and other areas. \$1.00 per set.
- Manual of Unit Prices** (for figuring pipe covering and blocks) 35c per copy postpaid.
- Asbestos: A Magic Mineral**, by Lillian Holmes Strack. Written for school children but should be in every Asbestos library. \$1.00 per copy.
- Asbestos—The Silk of the Mineral Kingdom**, by Oliver Bowles. 40 pages about asbestos, from mine to finished product, in plain language, illustrated, 25c a copy.
- Order any of the above from "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia 30, Pa. Postage stamps acceptable for amounts less than \$1.00.

### WANTED—OVERSEER FOR ASBESTOS FIBRE PREPARATION AND CARDING OPERATIONS

Services of man who is qualified to supervise the above operations in a textile unit are required by manufacturer in New York State. Applications will be considered from men who may have had supervisory experience in this work or from men who by reason of training and experience believe themselves to be qualified to handle such a position. In replying kindly furnish complete personal and educational data as well as summary of experience. Address Box 126-P, "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila. 30, Pa.

## AFTERTHOUGHTS

🌲 "Home Building's Parade of Progress" will be the theme of the Annual Convention and Exposition of the National Association of Home Builders to be held in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, February 20 to 24, inclusive. The address of the Association is 111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.

🌲 Some interest has recently been shown in "harsh" fibres, such as are produced at Vimy Ridge, Canada, we are told. Arizona has some harsh fibre but very little attention is paid to it as there has been little demand for it. There is some in the Vermont Mines also but only in short grades. We would be interested in having further data on deposits of harsh fibre.

🌲 A recent issue of the American Foundryman contains an excellent article on Asbestos in Core Sand. We intend to reprint this article shortly, lack of space was the only reason it is not in this number of "ASBESTOS".

🌲 On October 28th the Manhattan Rubber Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., completed its fifty-fifth year.

🌲 Be sure to keep this copy of "ASBESTOS" carefully—the Topical Index, beginning page 50, covers the year and will be valuable for reference.

🌲 We have persuaded Dr. Oliver Bowles to write an article for "ASBESTOS". It will be published either in January or February under the title "Asbestos—An Illusive Mineral".

🌲 Another article by a prominent man in the Industry is in course of preparation. It will appear soon.

**Merry Christmas**



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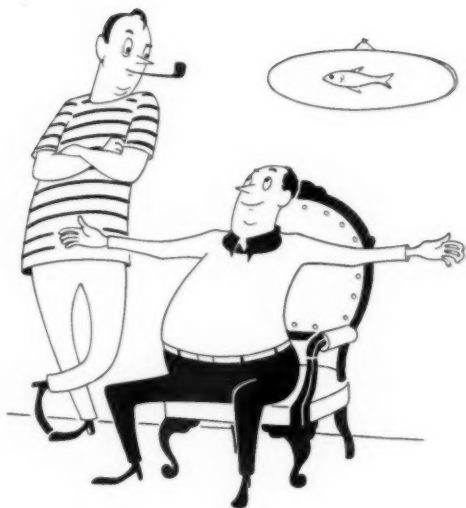
As of December 10, 1948

<b>Canadian—</b>	<b>Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine</b>
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1) .....	\$896.00 to \$960.00
Group No. 2 Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry .....	350.00 to 545.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre) .....	204.50 to 378.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre) .....	84.50 to 128.00
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre) .....	69.50 to 78.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster) .....	47.00 to 51.50
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts) .....	24.50 to 46.00

**Vermont—**

<b>Per Ton of 2000 lbs. f.o.b. Hyde Park or Morrisville, Vt.</b>	
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre) .....	\$97.00 to \$107.00
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre) .....	68.50 to 85.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster) .....	51.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts) .....	25.50 to 46.50

Note: Crude Run-of-Mine (Canadian) refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and 2 Crude. Crude Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude



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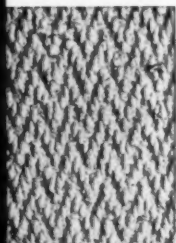
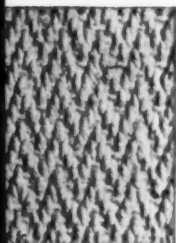
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